

CURRENT COMMENT

BY FREDERIC HEATH

The Socialist movement in South Africa is reported to be in quite a flourishing state.

Gratifying news comes of enormous gains in the elections for the Prussian house of commons, called the Landtag. The actual figures are not yet at hand.

It is now alleged that one of the 1. W. officials in the Akron rubber strike, that came to a sad ending, has decamped with funds and is believed to have been a spy in the employ of the rubber companies.

At the recent cantonal congress of the Social-Democrats of Switzerland it was shown that the dues-paying membership had risen from 2,800 to 5,000 in Berne, and that progress was being made in the other cantons in like gratifying manner.

Word comes from Russia that the Socialists as well as the trade unions are showing renewed activity and massing their strength ready for a renewal of their struggle with the entrenched power of the few, which was put down a few years ago with such barbaric ferocity.

A manifesto has been issued by the Social-Democrats of Bulgaria protesting against the grabbing of territory without regard to national or racial considerations and against efforts to continue the fighting "in the interests of dynastic ambitions and capitalistic aggrandisement."

The Social-Democrats voted with the government in the Holland parliament for the government's compulsory sickness insurance bill, and thus helped make its passage possible. Troelstra stated that the Socialists considered the bill unsatisfactory in various details but would vote for it inasmuch as it was a beginning.

Daniel J. Keefe, the leader of the Longshoremen's union for many years, who was made commissioner of immigration by President Taft, has been fired by Secretary of Labor William Wilson, and a California unknown named in his place. One labor man, given a job by one president, making another labor man, given a job by another, walk the plank, looks like a revival of the old capitalist party morality to the effect that "to the victors belong the spoils."

The official returns from the election in Denmark are now at hand and show that the Social-Democrats have an increase in parliamentary seats to the amount of twenty-five per cent. The standing of the parties in the new parliament is: Socialists 32 (a gain of eight seats); Liberals 44 (a loss of twelve); Radicals 21 (a gain of eleven); and Conservatives 7 (a loss of seven). If the remnants of the conservatives are now smart they will sneak over into the liberal camp as a better means of fooling the people a little longer.

The professional I. W. delights to fish in troubled waters, in fact, that is his specialty. And once well on the job he is set as poison against having the waters cleared up. For so long as matters are troubled so long can he get into print as a hero and also keep his meal ticket good. If you watch real closely you will now see some evidences of this in West Virginia, whither certain of these freakish outsiders, of the Merrick stamp, rushed for the sheer love of getting in the lime-light and the joy of contributing to the troubles of the miners. It is a detestable breed.

The workingmen of Pennsylvania, by stress of threats and insistent appeals got the lower house of the legislature in that corrupt political state to pass a workingmen's compensation bill that would be satisfactory to labor. But capitalism had its trustees on guard in the senate and they amended the bill so as to make it valueless. Now labor, marshalled by the president of the state federation of labor, who is none other than our comrade, James H. Maurer, recently chosen a member of the national executive of the Socialist party, is raising all the din and commotion it can to try to force capitalism to make the desired concession. Pennsylvania is a state chock full of wage workers, yet so much asleep there is the working class, the same as in nearly every other state, that the law-making bodies are composed of capitalist party men, who naturally make the laws

in the interests of capitalism. Labor gets what it deserves. The trade unions are largely to blame. Their fool "no politics in the union" declarations have kept labor politically hobbled, much to the delight and gratification of the master-class.

Court justice is a farce and a shame. Even with judges who may not be biased or crooked, it remains a farce. Even with judges who may not do their dining with the wealthy, or who may not have grown up in the atmosphere and the thoughts of the capitalist class, it is a farce. Even without juries selected by commissioners from the capitalist class there is no real court justice nor can there be any so long as we live under the capitalist system. Recently the national Socialist party received a bequest of nearly a thousand dollars, but the affair got into the courts and the party had to bargain with a lawyer to pay him half in case he won the suit. The party will now receive some \$450. The lawyer cannot be blamed, but the fact remains that this kind of securing of "justice" comes pretty high. It is not a game for poor men. Money can buy justice, because it is able to fight in court and command the most skillful and able lawyers. The poor man who goes into court as a rule gets plucked. And as to crimes and "misdemeanors" the poor man goes to prison and the man with money goes free. Our whole court system is a farce—and an outrage.

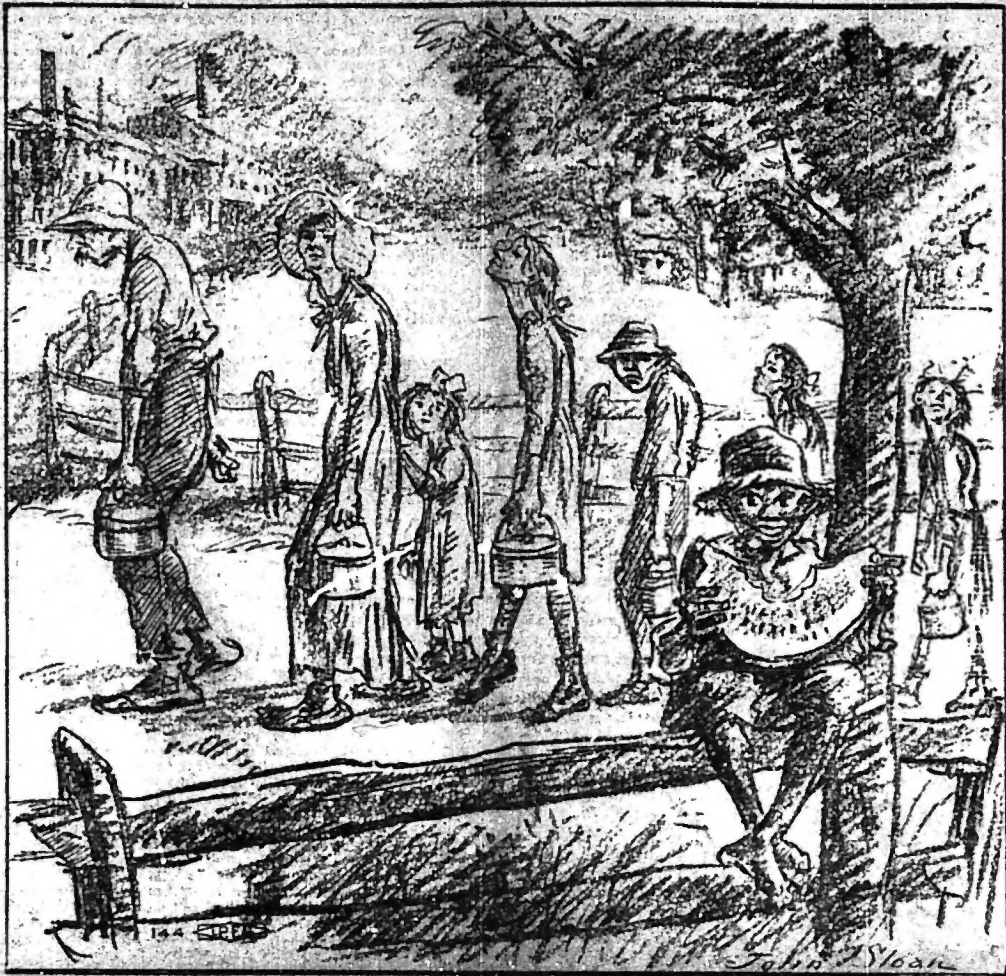
Elsewhere this week I give an account of a banker's complaint that the promotion of Canadian immigration is not above question. I am not pronouncing judgment in the matter, but as advisers of the working class Socialists must keep an eye on such matters. I had a letter recently from a comrade in Stuttgart, Germany, in which he said: "There are a great many people from here emigrating to British America and to the Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta districts. The government has offered each of them 160 acres of land, etc. Can you give me any points about this? Is it straight? A society has been formed here calling itself the Immigration Society Canada. The chairman is doing a lot to induce people to emigrate and I have a suspicion that such work is being paid for on the quiet, perhaps by the Canadian government, or the transportation interests. It is a shame to induce people to emigrate unless there is a really good thing in sight. Have any Canadian comrades who know the inside of the matter? As capitalism has its hands on about everything in sight now there seems to be little to be got by an emigrant." Can any of our Canadian readers furnish light on this matter, that I can forward to the writer of the letter I have quoted?

Some idea of the use the Socialists of Europe make of May Day may be had from the reports now coming in of the activities on that day. In England many celebrations were held with the pressing questions of the day from the labor standpoint put to the front. In Austria many such affairs were held. In Vienna alone 73 meetings were carried through, with universal peace as the leading demand. In Bohemia 265 meetings were held. In Belgium, owing to the happy result of the recent strike, there was the greatest en-

thusiasm at innumerable meetings held in the various divisions of Brussels, ending toward the close of the day in a joint procession through the streets of the capital. Like observances were held in Antwerp, Ghent, Liege, Verviers and other cities. In France 23 meetings were held in Paris, and 80 in the provincial suburbs. They demanded the eight hour day and the death of the three year enlistment measure. In Germany 33 meetings were held in Berlin in the morning, attended by vast crowds, with more meetings in the evening. Laws for

the protection of the lives of the workers, a legal eight hour day and for the absolute right of combination were the principal themes in the speeches and resolutions. Meetings were also held in all parts of the country. In Hamburg it took three hours for the great procession to pass. At Leipzig 50,000 men were in line, a like number in Chemnitz, and in Munich the workers marched ten abreast. There were 30,000 in line at Nuremberg and 18,000 at Altona. In Italy great processions were held in Rome, Turin, Milan and other cities.

Forty thousand were in line in Madrid, Spain, and when they met a battalion of soldiers, the soldiers saluted, with cheers, in favor of peace. In the various other parts of Spain an aggregate of 800,000 were estimated to have been in line. And so it went, all over Europe! Of course it is only the awakened workers who make these fine demonstrations and they are but a fraction of the total of the working class, but the heaven is at work and the dull, driven mass is gradually being shaken out of its stupor.



IT'S GREAT TO BE A SUPERIOR RACE ALL RIGHT!

MARCHING TOWARD THE SUNRISE

BY EUGENE V. DEES.

"The emancipation of labor is essential to the freedom of humanity. The struggle for freedom is the history of the race; the fruit of the struggle, the development of man. The civilization of Egypt, Persia, Babylon, Greece, Assyria and other ancient nations and the royal robbers and privileged parasites that ruled over them, had their day and passed away with the wretched slaves who built the pyramids and obelisks along the tracks of the early centuries of the race. The feudal nations of medieval Europe, whose lords and nobles inherited all the virtues and heartless characteristics of the ancient ruling class, especially their parasitic disdain and brutal contempt for their outraged slaves, have followed in the wake of their predecessors, and nothing remains but the memory of their bloody reign—the mid-night horrors of history.

"The working class may be robbed, tramped upon, crushed, broken, sabered, imprisoned, shot full of jagged wounds, 'poor dumb

mouths' to bear witness to the crimes it has suffered, but its majestic march continues towards the sunrise. The master and slave, the lord and serf of past ages, are gone, and the capitalists and wage-workers of our day must soon follow them. It is the historic mission of labor to free the human race. To free itself is to free mankind. Labor is life. Society would perish without the working class. The degree of labor's servitude is the degree of society's tribulation, defeat and shame. There can be no morals in any society based upon the exploitation and consequent misery of the class whose labor supports society. There can be no freedom while workers are in fetters. Wage servitude is fatal even to the freedom of its most favored capitalist beneficiaries. They must be surfeited with gold and powers, but they are not free. They cannot sever the ties that bind them to their slaves and soar alone into the realms of freedom.

"It is written in the moral law with 'iron pen in the lead and rock forever,' that whosoever enslaves

his fellow-man forges fetters for himself. When labor is emancipated, humanity will draw its first full and vitalizing breath of freedom. We are now in the transition period between individualism and collectivism; between brutality and brotherhood. Wealth will be for all; so easily obtained honestly that there will be no incentive to steal, and so abundantly that poverty will disappear; and ignorance, disease and crime will follow in their order. Profits and wages produce palaces for parasites and work-houses for workers. An awakening proletariat is pulsing with solidarity and turning its eyes towards the sunrise. Scarred and seamed are its rough and hardened features, and grim its determination, but no just man on earth need fear it. It has suffered a million crimes, but is animated by no spirit of revenge. Its mission of emancipation is darkened by no shadow of contemplated injury or injustice to its conquered enemy. It conquers that enemy but to free that enemy; and a victorious proletariat will celebrate the peace of the world."

TEXT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S W. VIRGINIA REPORT

CHICAGO.—Active work to win West Virginia for Socialism is to be started immediately by the Socialist party through the issuance of a special national appeal for funds for carrying on the battle and by dispatching George H. Goebel, New Jersey, one of the members of the executive committee, to the state to plan the campaign and start the fight. The national appeal for funds was found necessary because of the depleted state of the national party treasury. In addition to starting the initial work of organization Goebel will get in touch with the West Virginia Socialist party and arrange for the invasion of the state by additional party speakers and organizers.

The West Virginia struggle came before the newly elected executive committee at its first meeting through the report of the committee that was sent to West Virginia by the national committee at its recent meeting in this city. "There are still difficulties to be met," reported the West Virginia committee, "but for the first time the way is now open for organization."

The report of the West Virginia committee was written by Eugene V. Debs and signed by Victor L. Berger and Adolph Germer. The first meeting of the new executive committee was attended by all of its members, including Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin; Adolph Germer, Illinois; James H. Maurer, Pennsylvania; George H. Goebel, New Jersey, and J. Stitt Wilson, California. With the meeting of the new committee Walter Laherick, newly elected executive secretary, also took office, as did William E. Branstetter, correspondent of the women's national committee, and the seven members of the women's committee.

The executive committee has voted to meet again on July 12, when the new administration will have had a better opportunity to look over the present problems that confront the organization, especially from the financial side, and to find ways and means of meeting these problems.

HATFIELD OF WEST VIRGINIA

When Gov. Hatfield of West Virginia took possession of the executive office in March, he inherited from his predecessor the conditions which exist in West Virginia. Martial law had been declared and military government established. They were continued by him. Many high-handed acts have since characterized the military rule in the state, all of which have been done in his name, though he repudiates responsibility for the acts of his military subordinates.

In repudiating the acts of his military subordinates, Gov. Hatfield has failed to relieve himself of the responsibility for some of their most flagrant offenses. When he ordered the suppression of newspapers, when he sanctioned the search of the homes of citizens and the seizure of their private papers without warrant of law, he became, in fact, a public enemy, who trampled upon the most sacred guarantees of the constitution.

We may believe that Gov. Hatfield did not realize the position in which he was placing himself. He is a well-meaning country physician who has been elected the governor of a state that is practically owned by mining companies—and he has labored under the additional disadvantage that he knows nothing about the modern labor question.

Gov. Hatfield, as we said before, knows nothing of trade-unionism and Socialism. But he is a mountaineer himself. He comes from the same stock as the mine-workers of West Virginia. These mine-workers are blood of his blood and flesh of his flesh. And he is a stubborn and fearless man, who feels keenly the injustice of the system which has made it possible that these mountaineers be robbed of their natural inheritance by cunning and greedy capitalists—most of whom do not even live in West Virginia.

Hatfield is a man of education. And though he knows nothing about Socialism and political economy, he keenly realizes the impossibility of upholding semi-feudal and barbaric conditions in West Virginia in the twentieth century. Therefore, it was to be foreseen that Gov. Hatfield would not confirm the findings of the drumhead court-martial. He did not confirm a single one.

While knowing nothing about the modern class struggle, Hatfield has instinctively understood that the bloody feud between mine-workers and the Baldwin-Feltz detectives was simply a part of the class war waged between labor and capital in the mining regions.

On the morning of the day when the governor had the interview with the Socialist committee, he set at liberty every mine-worker who was detained in any jail or prison for an offense connected with that class war—including some men that had been sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary. And in this he was showing wisdom and good will.

Gov. Hatfield has promised to see to it that every mine-worker in West Virginia will be given a chance to join an organization if he so desires. He has also guaranteed protection to the organizers of the trade unions and of the Socialist party against the attacks of the Baldwin-Feltz thugs. We have no reason to doubt the governor's word in this respect—nor his ability to make good his promise.

As for the martial law—conditions in West Virginia were so extraordinary that the proclamation of the martial law was the only way of driving out the Baldwin-Feltz guards. We have it from the very best authority that officials of the United Mine Workers asked for the continuation of the martial law as a protection against the Baldwin-Feltz thugs.

The governor is prepared, he says, to recall his martial law order as soon as conditions shall warrant. It is characteristic of the situation in West Virginia that at the present time not a single mine-worker is in prison—they have all been released. However, three murderous Baldwin-Feltz detectives and a mine-superintendent were still in jail without bail when the Socialist committee left the state.

All in all, Gov. Hatfield evidently means to give the coal miners of West Virginia as fair a chance as they possibly can have under the capitalist system. But, however good his intentions may now be, he cannot escape the damning fact that in the few weeks he has been governor he has exercised despotic powers and ridden rough shod over the liberties and rights of citizens of West Virginia. He may make amends for his past offenses, but he cannot escape the curse which his tyrannical acts have invited by those of his countrymen who prize the rights of man more than they do the title deeds of the "vested interests."

VICTOR I. BERGER.

"So much vice was found among school children that the commission reluctantly concludes that vice is first taught to the Philadelphia child in the classroom. . . . Sixty per cent of the children in the city of Philadelphia have learned, before they were 12 or 13 years old, a variety of bad habits."

This is an extract from a recent report of the Philadelphia vice commission. . . . Our Catholic papers are interlarding the adjective "public" before the word "school" in this passage; and moralizing accordingly. —Catholic Citizen.

liberty to go anywhere we pleased in the pursuit of our mission, and assured us that he was not opposed to the impending senatorial investigation.

We have no desire to exculpate Governor Hatfield for any act he is justly responsible for—but it is undoubtedly true that he has been accused of wrongs which were committed under the administration of Governor Hatfield, his predecessor, whose official epinephrine and subservience to the mine owners are mainly due to the outrages which so long disgraced West Virginia in the eyes of the nation.

It was under the administration of Glasscock and not Hatfield that martial law was declared; that the military commission was created; that Mother Jones, John Brown, C. H. Boaswell and numerous others were court-martialed and convicted; and it was also under the administration that an armored train, in the name of law and order, shot up the cabins and tents of the miners dealing out death and destruction under cover of darkness, an outrage so infamous that it will remain forever as a foul and indelible blot upon the state in which it was perpetrated.

Governor Hatfield's administration is not free from censure, but the terrible conditions which prevailed when he came into office should be taken into account when his acts are considered. Beset upon every side with hostile elements and in the center of fiercely contending factions, it would have been a miracle if he had escaped without bitter criticism and attacks. The Star was demolished, its forms ready to go to press, battered up and its property destroyed and scattered in all directions, and as if this had not been sufficiently outrageous, the home of Editor Thompson, after he had been seized and removed, entered, searched and burglarized, in which an ill and terrified wife was compelled to bear

(Continued to 3d page.)

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The abolition of the present system of production must bring with it the abolition of the community of women springing from that system, i. e., of prostitution both public and private.—"Communist Manifesto," of Marx and Engels.

The great trouble with West Virginia, as Governor Hatfield explained, is that thousands of thousands of acres of coal lands are owned by great corporations, all of the most part, such as Carnegie, for instance, who own nothing about West Virginia beyond their own heartless exploitation. Vast areas, including entire mountains and valleys, are their own private preserves, patrolled by their own private guards, and it is in these privately

owned sections where the power of the corporation is absolute and where, in fact, the feudalism of the middle ages still prevails, where the most cruel conditions have existed and the most outrageous crimes have been committed.

It is with both pride and pleasure that we bear testimony to the uniformly brave spirit and high character of the comrades who have been on the firing line in the West Virginia struggle.

At the close of our labors we rejoiced to see the better understanding that existed between the United Mine Workers and the Socialist party which was brought in every way to encourage and promote a working understanding between each other, to their mutual undoing, we left the comrades in the best of spirits and with the assurance that they were going to win, especially among the striking miners, that our visit had resulted in immeasurable good, and that they would now take hold with renewed vigor and enthusiasm and push the work of organization, economic and political, in all the coal fields and throughout the state.

The New River district which has heretofore been impenetrably fortified against unionism is now open and Comrade Rogers, during the last critical period, came down to inform us before leaving that the movement was now spreading rapidly and that in the near future that entire region would be solidly organized.

Of course a few were disappointed because our mission was not a failure and because everything we demanded was conceded. These few, backed by the masses of the mine owners, did everything possible to discredit us, but without avail. Deliberate falsehood was resorted to when all else failed and the report was sent out that we had endorsed Governor Hatfield; that we had cooperated with his administration; that we had approved his attitude and his acts; that we had been led into a trap by him, etc., etc., etc., the whole in each instance being father to the thought.

The truth is that we did our duty and acted openly and honestly with everyone. Governor Hatfield not excepted. We freely admit having given the governor the credit he is justly entitled to for what he has done to protect the miners and push their cause, and while holding him responsible for every act of his administration, we insist that he shall not be held accountable for the crimes committed under the administration of his idle predecessor.

Insidious influences have been and still are at work to create open rupture between the miners' union and the Socialist party and to prevent such a calm, friendly, and serious critical hour as we have just experienced, and to this fact is due the false and misleading charges that have been put in circulation by the papers controlled by the mine owners and their allies in the labor movement. Great would have been the rejoicing among the coal barons and their henchmen if instead of seeking to heal the breach and creating harmony we had encouraged dissension and factional disruption instead of co-operation and good will had followed.

There are still difficulties to be met but for the first time the way is now open for organization and we repeat the hope so earnestly expressed before leaving the scene of investigation, that the mine workers and the Socialists now cease all bickering as between themselves and enter upon a state-wide campaign of education and organization, that in the near future the workers of West Virginia might take front rank among the most thoroughly organized states in the nation.

In closing it should be said that we did not incur the unnecessary expense

of going to Washington, seeing that the point intended for had been conceded and every duty for which we had been commissioned fulfilled.

The committee was a unit in all its actions and all its conclusions and now respectfully submits this report as the result of its mission.

Fraternally,
VICTOR L. BERGER.
EUGENE V. DEBS.
Committee.

Charlestown, W. Va., May 26, 1913.

Miss Morgan's Wisdom.

BY GEORGE STRUTZ.

Miss Morgan is quoted as having stated that: "Wages have nothing to do with the question of morality, and the girls themselves were the first to resent the suggestion that the minimum wage is the remedy for minimum morals. Of course, we all have to see that women are paid wages upon which they can live, but it is false and ridiculous to assert that there is a direct relation between the wages of women and their morality. And the working women have been the first to point this out."

The doubts of ignorant working girls we can readily understand, but Miss Morgan is an educated woman. We believe she knows better. The topic, however, will not disappear from the order of the day, because bourgeois society wants to quiet a had conscience. The question whether low wages are a punishment for sin, a social question, and must be discussed from a social aspect. We find, however, that the question is being discussed from an individual aspect, thus throwing dust into the eyes of the common sense of the people.

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Oscar

Oscar Ameringer

is the most called for speaker on the Socialis-

of others; but because of his unique way of putting things before the

To reach the people whom he cannot reach with his voice, he has put the substance of his lectures in several pamphlets.

The title of the latest one just off the press is:

Millions of sterner American men and women who have lately become interested in the subject of Socialism are confused and bewildered owing to the attitude and attacks on Socialism by the church.

Ameringer's new book is just the thing to put into the hands of people seeking after the truth

concerning the relations of Socialism, Communism and Religion.

ALL readers of the Herald who have read Ameringer's "Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It," of which nearly a quarter of a century has been sold during the past eighteen months and still selling better than any Socialism pamphlet on the market, will know what to expect from Ameringer on the burning question of "Socialism, Communism and the Church."

SEND FOR IT.

The price is 10 cents a copy, 75 cents per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred. Or you may have 100 Americanizing Pamphlets, assorted, each one of the three great pamphlets, "Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam," "Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It," and the new pamphlet, "Socialism, Communism and the Church," for \$2.00. Every Socialist Local should have at least a mixed order of one hundred of these pamphlets to sell, give or lend in the community.

These books will make Socialists out of Non-Socialists. They will clear away the fog of misunderstanding which covers over so many Socialist Leaders. They will be read and re-read by people who could not be induced to read any other book.

The best investment any Socialist Local or Literature agent can make is to put \$5.00 in a hundred assorted Amarger pamphlets.

If you have any doubt about the above statement, send 36 cents for

the three, one of each, read and be convinced.

... on the streets. The
they here recognized the fact
they paid no attention to the
freaks that in a very short
people generally would give
attention to them, and as a
city authorities gave them
to speak on the streets, and
W. was soon down and out
her. With best wishes, I re-

JOHN M. O'NEILL,
Editor Miners' Magazine.

MIN, Germany.—The returns
have come in up to date for
s of the Prussian diet, show

Socialists have made a gain
seats in that body, while the

OUR YOUNG FOLKS 33

The Curse of the Purse.

"The love of money is the root of all evil."

While we rehearse
Of a curse, Wars
Are noted in a more extended verse:
We would rather
Blather
Over a snapper
Evils in our critical palaver.

"An age of Business;"
And to a stage of dissolves:
But quixotism
Or principle is looked upon
As wisdom.

It pursued
Is an attitude
Of honesty and ratiodef.
That this mood
Would be loudly commended:
Too right is to be defended;
Or evil to be contended;
And ineffective law amended.

"Tis Ghod-dy-dye,
That begets legal robbery;
"Quodness" by the Snobbery;
That linctes gainst labor,
A rabbel mobbery.

"Tis the "classes,"
Exploiting the "masses,"
Each generation to sway passes;
At breeds the slavish masses.
Cowards, hold'
Seek their fellow slaves to hold,
Made to human mould, worse than hell,
Double fold.

'Tis to enslave
The grave,
Brave,
Lodging masses, the lower classes

And most viciously leave
 His mud-spawned way to
 His victim's blood.
 Every third
 heart-beat of the laboring poor
 augments the crimson flood,
 Isolates three dead, besmearing "mud -
 Our grief - so felt,
 For jacks and "white trash"
 timber jacked and "White trash"
 Traips scored in southern bled
 where in the "white trash" of greed,
 Thrift's dream
 Then midst all
 The thrash
 Of virtue's small
 heathen troops to accomplish
 Virtue's task
 Do we deplore?
 Yes, and immensely more
 the victors, mill
 for children, youth, aged and infirm
 (not all), prove by the score
 or million, that

Breeding pens galore
My Sonny
Think you, 'tis very funny
er boards of such contaminated
moner?
Sweets of honey
compare, to the favoring greed for
their wealth-producing bubble.

Not forgotten:
The rotten
Schemes:
We not have their cankering wealth
Is gotten.
The a blot on
escutcheon should remain forever
A blot on
A name
erased upon their shield of fame,
to the observing world proclaim
No guilt or shame.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
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The World is Not Responsible for Opinions of its Contributors.



TAKING A GOOD LOOK AT HIMSELF!

PARIS, France.—The galleries were packed to their capacity this afternoon by interested men and women expecting one of the most dramatic scenes in the history of the chamber, when the capital began its debate on the three-year army service bill.

The Socialists are solidly opposed to the increased compulsory military term and it is not certain that all the Republicans favor the measure.

Recent conferences between President Poincaré and M. Clemenceau have led the government members to hope that the opposition will support the measure.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Standard Oil company, New York, sees no reason to worry over the condition of the stock market, or the fact that Attorney General McReynolds is said to be considering reopening the case against the "oil trust." Today the directors formally voted to cut a \$50,000,000 dividend next Friday.

At a meeting of stockholders the proposal of the directors was ratified, increasing the capital stock of the company from \$15,000,000 to \$75,000,000 from the undistributed surplus of the company.

With the increase in capital, each shareholder of record gets a bonus of 400 per cent of his holdings. At a meeting of the directors to discuss the distribution of the new stock in the form of dividends will be set for June 13.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—that industrial war in West Virginia is only witnessing a truce at the present time is shown in the fact that the miners' union has just received an allotment of 1,200 new tents to be used in case hostilities should be renewed.

This in addition to the fact that the miners' union has leased land throughout the New River coal fields, where these tents can be placed if they are needed, is doing more than anything else to bring the New River coal barons to terms. It is felt that before another week has passed this entire field will have been nationalized.

Have Seen Service.

Many of the tents that are now being discarded as a result of the resumption of work in the Cabin and Yaint Creek coal fields have seen service through three of the most bitter industrial struggles in the history of America.

The first battle where the miners' union used tents on an extensive scale was during the three months of the struggle in Alabama in 1909. In this struggle the miners' union arbitrarily claimed that the tents were unsanitary and declared that the miners could not use them. This was one of the big factors that drove the men back to work and resulted in the defeat of the miners' organization.

The next instance where the miners were driven to live in tents on a large scale, after having been evicted from the company-owned houses, was in the strike in Pennsylvania. This struggle lasted over a period of 16 months during the years of 1910 and 1911. This prolonged struggle was made memorable by the many outrages against the miners and the fact that the company featured the hostilities in the West Virginia war zone, where the tented camps of the evicted miners again became a part of the struggle.

That more than half of the 800 or 900 young Milwaukee Greeks who went to help their country fight Turkey were either killed, or severely wounded is the belief of their countrymen who have received letters from the slaughter field.

Peter Stephan, cafe owner, has received a letter from William A. Kanellos, who left for the war at the beginning of hostilities, in which he informs him that the list of killed and wounded Milwaukeeans is as follows:

"The exact number cannot be known now, for the government refuses to make public the names of the dead until everything is settled," says the letter.

"All those who left Milwaukee were between the ages of 20 and 30. The majority were forced to go, for they were threatened with being prohibited from ever visiting the old fatherland if they refused. All the Milwaukee soldiers paid for their uniforms and also their traveling expenses up to the place of embarkment on the military steamers."

In the June American Magazine, Mayor Brand Whitlock of Toledo, Ohio, writing his reminiscences, has a good deal to say about a preacher who complained to him about the non-enforcement of the law after he was elected to office. In regard to the preacher, Mayor Whitlock says in part:

"He had a little code of conduct consisting of a few perfectly simple and obvious negatives, namely, meet should not use tobacco, or liquor, or attend theaters or circuses, or play with colored cards, or violate (that is, do anything pleasant on) the Sabbath day. And whenever he saw people

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wilkes-Barre branch meets every Wednesday evening in the Caldwell and Graham building, second floor, room 211. Following are the newly elected officers: Organizer, W. J. Wright; secretary, A. B. Whitehill; financial secretary, Charles Green; county committee, Wright and Leidor; Leidor, 30th congressional district. W. J. Wright and Charles Green, any further information can be secured by addressing Comrade A. B. Whitehill, 503 Tenth Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

East for June 13 at 8 p. m., a special meeting of Local Philadelphia will be held in C. L. U. hall, North 4th and Walnut streets, for the purpose of discussing the municipal campaign.

Local Philadelphia will hold its seventh annual picnic and picnic at Washington, D. C., on Saturday, June 22. Fare, including admission to the sports or dance hall, is 25 cents round trip.

We are requested to announce the death of Peter Scholtes of Shamokin branch No. 1 from a stroke of paralysis.

On Tuesday evening, May 27, Comrades Hallman and Hoover of Ephrata debated with two students from Franklin and Marshall college on the question that "Socialism would be preferable to capitalism." In the Ephrata band hall. The hall was crowded and great good was done for the cause. The result was the same as always—Socialism coming out on top.

Debate for June 13 at 8 p. m., as follows: June 12, Sayre; 13, Roulette; 14, entrance; 15, Croshaw; 16, Philadelphia; 17, Smith Hill; 18, Elkhart; 19, Elkhart; 20, Barnard; 21, Mahaffey; 22, Glen Campbell; 23, Antis; 24, Philadelphia; 25, Upper Hill; 26, Elkhart; 27, Rocky Grove; 28, Erie.

Debate for R. C. McClellan as follows: June 12, 13, Beaver county; 14, 15, Allegheny county.

WOOD GOES FREE--JURY TAMPERING?

BOSTON.—William M. Wood, president of the Wool Trust, was acquitted by a jury alleged to have been tampered with. The matter is to be investigated. Great is capitalist law.

For while 39 union ironworkers, members of the Structural Ironworkers' union were sentenced to terms in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., convicted of having dynamited property, William M. Wood is today a free man, the jury into whose hands his fate was placed, freeing him on every one of the counts against him.

Further evidence of the difference accorded accused members of the capitalist class and the working class is gained from the striking fact that Wood has never been jailed, while the leaders in the strike of the textile workers, were held in jail almost a year on a trumped-up charge of being "accessories before the fact" in the murder of a woman killed during the strike by a member of the

murderous militia, who was doing the bidding of the mill bosses of the Wood stripe, in an attempt to beat down the strikers.

William M. Wood, Frederick Atteaux and Dennis Collins, were placed on trial, May 19, charged with conspiracy to plant dynamite to discredit the strikers.

According to reports circulated following the announcement of the jury's verdict, the jury hung out during the night 11 to 1 for freeing Wood. The one juror, according to the report, who stood for conviction was Shuman, the juror whose name is mentioned as the one approached by the jury-briber. Shortly after 5 a. m. he gave in. The jury then decided the fate of Collins.

Collins the Goat.

It was agreed that Collins had conspired to plant dynamite with John Greco, the discredited Lawrence capitalist politician, who was the offense charged in the first two counts. He was adjudged guilty, though there was no known motive why Collins, a dog fancier, with no interest one way or the other in the strike of the textile workers, should have conspired to plant the dynamite.

According to his own testimony, he was guilty of doing it, and the reason he assigned for doing it led to Wood. But Wood, who is the head of a \$60,000,000 corporation, was found not

guilty. Collins was freed of the remaining three counts against him.

District Attorney Pelletier will investigate next week at a public inquest the charges of jury tampering made by Juror Shuman.

The story Shuman told Pelletier was that he had been approached by a man whose name he gave to the district attorney, and told that he would be given a good job and plenty of money if he voted "right."

The following conversation took place, according to Shuman:

Jury Tampering.

"Well," the man asked, "have you made up your mind?"

"What do you mean?" asked Shuman.

"Oh, that's all right. Don't get excited. How'd you like to have a good job?"

"I am pretty well off as I am. What do you mean, anyway?"

"In a case like this," he said, "slowly, 'we'll have often done it before—there's no harm in it—I'll get you a good job if you'll vote right—you know what I mean."

"It's done in all the cases where the big fellows are concerned. You don't need to be afraid. We've got the foreman and 10 others."

Will Call Grand Jury.

Shuman went into the house. A short time later, he was called on the telephone and told that a man wanted

to see him at the Hotel Davis. He found the same man waiting for him, he claimed, and in order to get evidence said to him: "I can't do this for just a job," he said. "How about \$1,000?"

"I can't get that much for you. How about \$500?" "No, but I can do it for you, so you will get \$300."

"When I do it, will you sign an agreement?"

"No I cannot sign anything. But if you will go to attorney—It will be all right."

The attorney mentioned is one of the best known New England lawyers.

Collins was the first to tell his story, turning state's evidence against Wood and Atteaux in an attempt to gain clemency for himself.

He declared that he met Breen accidentally, that they took dynamite and went in Lawrence where they planted packages of dynamite in various places calculated to discredit the strikers, and that he got \$50 for his work.

Said Atteaux Paid Him.

Testifying in corroboration of this story, Breen told how he was approached by Atteaux and given \$500 to carry on the work of discrediting the strikers by planting dynamite. Breen's story was corroborated by a taxicab driver, who told of driving a man who looked like Atteaux to a spot where he met Breen.

The climax of the case against Wood and his fellows came June 2,

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If you will follow these instructions there will be no delay in getting your paper to your new address. The return of the wrapper with the old and new address eliminates all complications.

The Builders' Column
By A. W. Mance

HOW WOULD YOU DO IT?

If it had fallen to your task to push the circulation of the Social-Democratic Herald what would you do to get me to hustle for subscribers if I was in your place?

As I sit here at my desk and go over the correspondence I try to get a true picture of each writer before my mind's eye.

I wonder if you realize the importance of the work you are doing. Don't underestimate the importance of going after a few more readers. I have seen the Socialist Press grow from a few little weeklies with a handful of readers, to its present powerful position.

No small portion of the credit of establishing the Socialist Press belongs to the ever increasing number of subscription hustlers each contributing their mite of effort to the cause of Socialism.

I can't do much. You can't do much. But we working in co-operation can spread the Socialist message in every corner of the country, once a week.

Go after a new club this week.

If at any time you want a few sample copies to assist you in your work drop us a card and they will be sent gladly.

Have your branch order a weekly bundle for propaganda work. A weekly bundle of any size at the rate of one-half cent a copy.

when the books of the American Woolen company and receipts and vouchers were introduced as mute but powerful evidence against the mill owner and his henchmen.

The defense of Wood, Atteaux and Collins was almost laughable. Their attorneys calmly declared that there was no case against them and appealed to the court to dismiss the case. This was denied. And thus the case went to the jury.

During the hottest part of the struggle of the striking textile workers at Lawrence, Mass., dynamite was found planted in various parts of the city. In screeching headlines the capitalist newspapers of the city and the east generally announced the finding of the dynamite, and laid it at the doors of the striking workers as an evidence that they were "anarchists," and favored violence. The purpose of every story printed in a capitalist newspaper was to discredit the strikers and wean away from them the public sentiment that was manifest in their struggle against a further reduction in their starvation wages.

School Director Confesses.

The confession of School Director John Breen, a former capitalist politician, that he had planted a part of the dynamite, and implicating William M. Wood, millionaire president of the American Woolen company, came like a bomb in the case of the newspapers that had so readily accused the strikers of violence.

54 OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Young Folks in Action

Contributions solicited. Write briefly.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUES

NEWARK.—The Socialist party of Essex county will hold a festival on August 9 and our young folks are preparing to give a minstrel show on that occasion, under the lead of Comrade John Wilson. We said Socialist literature at the Labor Lyceum Fair to the amount of \$32.31. Our circle now has a parliamentary law class. It held its first meeting on May 13 and is already a success. It is open to all members. Our outing will be held June 22, at Phillips' grove, North Springfield, N. J. There will be baseball, bowling and all sorts of sports and games. The following officers: President, Alexander Frankenhof; organizer, David Koch; chairman, Herman Knoll, vice-chairman; Mrs. P. C. Frankenhof, secretary; W. H. Breuninger, treasurer; Paul E. Hecht, financial secretary.

ROCHESTER.—A May Day walk was featured for May Day. Our young folks entered into all such things with fine spirit. And we enjoy reading what other places are doing and in trading ideas with them. Did you ever hear of relay debates? And would you debate against your own convictions? Some say, Never do it. Others are of the opinion that it is good exercise. I am rather of the latter opinion, provided that the debaters are fairly well grounded in the cause they have at heart and can not easily be carried away from it by debating against it. We Socialists ought to desire to see both sides of a question aired. Our league is now entering upon a series of relay debates in which we shall discuss subjects connected with the objections made by our enemies to Socialism. Our first debate is to occur within two weeks, and is to be on the topic: "Resolved, That Socialism will be of greater benefit to humanity than capitalism has been or can be." Four of the young comrades must take the negative side. It will be fun to hear the negative side bring out their arguments, and we shall all learn a great deal. Two weeks later there will be another such debate by another bunch; then a third, and possibly a fourth. At the close there will be a final debate engaged in by the winners in the previous debates. It is bound to be a splendid thing for the League, and will bring out some of our debating material. Each separate will serve as a voyage of discovery.

NEW YORK.—There was formed at the New York Labor temple on April 23 The Young People's Educational association, under the supervision of Comrade Krause, for the purpose of study and the propaganda of Socialism. The club has the approval and support of the German Agitation committee, S. F., and already a membership of 22. Its meetings take place every Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock, at 1459 Third Avenue. The secretary is Charles W. Huesch.

MILWAUKEE.—The young people's field

meet was a big success and will be repeated each year.

BUFFALO.—Young People's Socialist League members have organized a drum corps and have just been having their first rehearsal. Their "music" will come in very handy for the party, especially where a little noise in the street is needed to call attention to the meetings and undertakings. The boys have entered into the spirit of the work and expect to make a fine appearance.

AN INDICTMENT.

A leading New York banker made a speech in Detroit the other day in which—with that peculiar capitalist philosophy that advises in one breath to save money and in the next to spend it in order to make business good—declared that 90 per cent of the men of the nation, after they reach the age of 65, are dependent upon their children for sustenance.

Many of the rest, excepting the few retired rich men, are public paupers compelled to pass their declining days in poorhouses and various fraternal and charitable institutions.

This is a terrible indictment of our so-called civilization, where, after men spend a long lifetime in producing wealth for "the richest country in the world," they are condemned to die as dependents and paupers!—Cleveland Citizen.

CIVILIZED SAVAGES.

I prefer to believe that the man who tortures dumb animals would torture the talking ones quite as readily, and quite as selfishly if they only had the chance, all their wish and aim being to gratify at the expense of humanity a morbid personal curiosity, while excusing their savagery under the cloak of humanity.—Robert Buchanan.

Huzzles

This week we provide a word contest with a special form of prize for the best list. To the young reader sending us the longest list of words made from the letters of

YOUNG SOCIALISTS

before June 25, we will send 25 visiting cards bearing their name and address, union printed, and with the union label on them also, if they desire it. Now "get busy!"

The prize for the best list from the word "Contributor" was won by Edward A. Pittman, New Brunswick. Close competitors were Sammy Ellsworth, Vandalla, Mont. (10 years old, by the way); W. F. McCollum, Nevada, and Paul Percy, Colorado.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS
Every Week.

VOLUME 2 MILWAUKEE, JUNE 14, 1913 NUMBER 17

A YOUNG MAN - O' - WARSMAN

PART III OF THE STORY OF HANS.
BY MARTIN GALE.

CHAPTER VI—Continued.

When Hans explained, he laughed and said: "Didn't I tell you so, a law shark or land shark, its all the same."

On Feb. 15, the powder flag (a square red flag) was hoisted at the foremast head and the powder and shell for the great guns were taken on board. In the afternoon steam was got up on all of the boilers and the engines were tried. Then the chain moorings were loosened and hauled ashore, the ship moving with hawsers instead.

Next morning, Feb. 15, 1884, a tug took a line from the Galena's port quarter, the hawsers were let go and hauled on board, the captain on the bridge struck three bells in the engine room and slowly the Galena heaved away from the dock out into the stream, then steamed ahead down Great River, under the Brooklyn bridge, through the Narrows and out to sea. Before leaving the dock the "op-gallant masts had been hoisted (partly lowered) and after the Galena had passed through under the bridge, these were sent up again and the topgallant yards crossed.

CHAPTER VII

What Happened to the Malay Pirates.

After dinner on February 15, the Galena dropped her anchor in Hampton Roads between Fortress Monroe and the Rip Raps. While the crew were at dinner the Portsmouth came down from the navy yard in tow of a tug and anchored a cable's length astern of the Galena. She looked like, having been newly fitted out and freshly painted. During the afternoon the sun came out and all sails were loosed to dry, on both the Portsmouth and Galena.

When the sails were furled in the evening the light yards were sent down and Hans standing on the cross trees when he had his yard ready to send down, chanced to look over to the Portsmouth and as the yards there were swung on and a boy was knocked in the foretopmast cross trees of the Portsmouth and Hans saw him fall but never heard afterwards what became of him.

At Hampton Roads the Galena was inspected by a board of officers and the crew had a hard week, during which all manner of drills were gone through with and in clearing the ship for action she was practically stripped of her

(See Preceding Page)